The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,039—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
Third do.	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Cochin, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Chicacole, Kalee Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. AKABIA, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 10th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Lingah, Muscat, Linjam, Charrack, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, IN RAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not Exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Fcs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 380	„ 260	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 560	„ 390	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Railbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports :

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	250	27th May 1881.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig..	2394	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 0

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay for Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th May
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3000	700	A. E. Bariow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. P. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change Vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NEPAL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th May.
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin..	2,100	300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril..	2,400	300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	1st June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin..	2,700	400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE has arrived from Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by auction at the Mazagon Dockyard, at 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th May, the

S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,909 TONS, 450 H. P.,

built by the Thames Iron Works in 1883. She is fitted with compound engines by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant of 450 H. P., with cylinders 48 and 96 inches, and has tubular boilers with brass tubes. Her dimensions are, length, 314·5 feet ; breadth, 38·3 feet ; depth, 29·6 feet. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, or to

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ. THE NATURAL SALT.

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the

THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD ..... quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER.. pints „	„ 7 8	„ 8 8
DITTO ..... quarts „	„ 12 0	„ 13 8
HUNYADI JANOS ..... „	„ 14 0	„ 16 0
PULLNA ..... pints „	„ 12 8	„ 14 0
VICHY ..... „ „	„ 8 0	„ 10 0

TREACHER & CO. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER,

First introduced into India by TREACHER & CO. (Limited), and prepared at their MANUFACTORIES, BYCULLA AND POONA, is supplied largely to the P. and O. Steamers, Clubs, Messes and Co-operative Stores throughout India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

OZO

IS not an imported article, nor is it prepared according to any of the numerous formulæ in use in England or elsewhere, it is the outcome of several years of critical research and careful experiments by a distinguished English Chemist (a member of Treacher and Co.'s staff) who, during a prolonged residence in India has acquired a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the climate, which has enabled him to invent a Beverage unrivalled for its pleasant flavour and beneficial effects.

The public should be careful to ask for the genuine article "Ozo," and avoid the numerous useless imitations now being offered throughout India.

Cash, Price per Dozen Bottles, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED BEVERAGES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO H.M.'S. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a meeting of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, resident in the city of Bombay, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of John Macfarlane, Esq., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, 2nd May, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

THE VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
OPERATIC AND BURLESQUE ARTISTS
IN A
SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMME
(WHICH WILL EMBRACE SEVERAL NOVELTIES)
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Particulars in future advertisements and programmes.

USUAL PRICES.
Box Office at SOONDAY and Co's.
DAVIS & FROST, Managers.

A 52-inch COVENTRY BICYCLE, up to 16 stone, in capital order, with spanner, &c., complete. Cost Rs. 300, will be sold for Rs. 150.

WM. WATSON & CO.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN FRASER, arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 9th May, 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS up to the 20th instant for the supply of one thousand tons of best "BURMAH TEAK TIMBER."

F. MATHEW, Agent & Chief Engineer.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 9th May, 1881.

FOR SALE

A "GIFFARD PATENT FREEZING COMPANY'S MACHINE" (expected by s. s. SESTOS in about 10 days) capable of making about 2½ tons of ice in a day ; no chemical of any kind required. For further particulars apply to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
31, Elphinstone Circle.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN WALTER ROBERTS, 66TH REGIMENT.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to communicate with Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained. Satisfactory proofs must accompany claims.

PRYCE WEEDON, Administrator.
Bombay, 7th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the immediate supply of (100) one hundred tons of good SMITHY COAL will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, by 12 noon, on MONDAY next, the 16th May, 1881, at the Factory Office.

Tenders to be accompanied by samples for trial.

Tenders to include all charges for carriage and stacking in the Factory Yard.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Major, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Friday, the 29th April, 1881.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 7th May, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of HAREE MAHADHEW POOLAKER, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

BHICOOBAI, widow and executrix of the said deceased.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application for PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the above named deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the above named applicant as the sole Executrix therein named. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 9th day of May, 1881.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Applicant's Attorney.

NOTIFICATION.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the name of the gentleman who has been duly proposed and seconded as CANDIDATE for ELECTION as a member of the Municipal Corporation by H. M.'s Justices of the Peace at a Meeting to be held on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall.

Person proposed	Proposed by	Seconded by
Mr. J. C. de Aguiar.	Mr. Shantaram Narayen.	Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th May, 1881.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Limited.

ધી સુન્દરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the seventh ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st May, 1881, at 3 p. m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To pass and confirm the audited accounts, and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1880.

2nd. To declare a dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 19th May, 1881, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. ROGER and GALLET, the well-known Paris PERFUMERS, sole Proprietors for upward of a century of the celebrated mark of JEAN MARIE FARINA, of COLOGNE, have appointed the undersigned as their sole Agent for India. Samples and Illustrated Catalogues and Albums to be obtained at the Office of

L. SINGER & Co.,
No. 2, Hornby Row.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Rs. 200 PER SHARE. Rs. 50 PAID UP.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

PORTABLE ENGINES

BY MESSRS. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH.

12	H. P., Single Cylinder,	Rs. 4,110	nett
10	„ „ „	„ 3,520	„
8	„ „ „	„ 3,040	„
6	„ „ „	„ 2,600	„

N.B.—Double Cylinder Engines of 8, 10 and 12 H. P. Rs. 365 extra.

BURN & COMPANY,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

Under the Supervision of the Society of St. John the Evangelist.

Visitor : THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THESE SCHOOLS will be RE-OPENED June 1st. The house lately known as the Zenana Mission House has been rented for the Girls' School.

There is ample accommodation for boarders.

For terms apply to :—

The Rev. FATHER ELLIS, St. Peter's Boys' School.
The SISTER GLADYS, St. Peter's Girls' School.

AN ASSISTANT MASTER is WANTED for the Boys' School—a good Churchman, and one who loves his vocation.

For information about the Native Christian Boarding School, apply to the Rev. FATHER PAGE.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warranty be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., Bombay.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Aegle Marmelos : Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, incasified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature ; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1881.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of those MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, TREACHER AND COMPANY are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM ;
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS ;
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY ;
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES ;
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS ;
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN ;
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS ;
BON-BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS ;
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES ;
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS ;
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS ;
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS ;
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES ;
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c ;
CORN-FLOURS, ICINGLASS AND GELATINE ;
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS ;
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK ;
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS ;
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS ;
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to asser their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazzar auctions), and to confidently GURANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs.	40.
In German Silver case with key	„	60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„	60.
In fine Silver case with key	„	60.
In fine Silver case keyless	„	70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs.	25.
In Hunting cases	„	30.
In semi-Hunting	„	35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work ; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.

(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 141 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 61-8 (giving their names and full addresses very clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND," when the work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas ; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled ; Europe Hemp, Tarred ; Coir Oiled and Unoiled ; Lines ; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

ZOEDONE.

THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, will shortly import into this Presidency, pending the completion of arrangements to manufacture on the spot, the latest non-alcoholic tonic beverage ZOEDONE, the consumption of which in Europe is already enormous. Further and more detailed advertisements will shortly appear, meanwhile attention is directed to this valuable preparation as being in the highest degree suitable for India.

ZOEDONE, a delicious, sparkling beverage for daily use.

ZOEDONE is exhilarating, yet non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE may be taken continuously as a substitute for alcoholic liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE is refreshing, stimulating and invigorating.

ZOEDONE as a nerve and brain tonic is unrivalled.

ZOEDONE contains all the essential constituents of the blood, the brain, and nerve tissue.

ZOEDONE—For diminished vitality.

ZOEDONE—For nervous exhaustion.

ZOEDONE—For supplying nerve force.

ZOEDONE—For brain exhaustion from over-study.

ZOEDONE—When the system is below par, and requires building up.

ZOEDONE—Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus :—"I am of opinion that in Zoedone is to be found a complete solution of the problem, which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, *viz.*, the discovery of a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

REUTER'S closing telegram from London of Saturday's date shows no changes in the various markets which we have not already reported.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following movements:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	14,97,416
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,88,517
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	1,01,555
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	5,77,754
Loans	Inc.	,,	9,29,906
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	3,50,886
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	1,53,888
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	17,34,718

Although out of the total decrease in the Cash Balance only 14 lakhs can be put down to actual trade requirements, even such an amount in the existing position of the Bank is of importance, and we may take it, therefore, as pretty certain that no reduction in the Bank's rate of discount will be made yet a while. At the same time, with money so plentiful outside, and the end of our shipping season coming so close, there is little likelihood of any advance. Any possible pressure now can only be the question of two or three weeks, and afterwards lower rates of discount can only be a question of time.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened very irregular with an advance of 1-32d. in Bank Bills; but to begin with, there were no buyers of private paper. In the course of the morning, however, first of all 1s. 8 3-16d. was named for 4-five months' credits, and afterwards buyers came out at 1s. 8 5-32d. Very little paper has changed hands, however, both buyers and sellers being indisposed to commit themselves pending more definite news regarding the Conference, about which the most divergent views are entertained. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 29-32 to 1s. 7 15-16d.	p. re.	
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,	
Credits, 2 ,,	,, 1s. 8 5-32 to 3-16d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,,	,, 1s. 8 3-16d.	,,	
Francs, 3 ,,	,, fro. 2. 13¼ to ½.	,,	

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ½, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The rise reported in London on Saturday has imparted a firmer tone here to-day; an active inquiry has prevailed, and we now quote:—Fours Rs. 102 7-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109⅜. Business is said to have been done in Fours for June delivery at Rs. 102⅝.

SHARES.—A quiet feeling has again prevailed for everything except spinning and weaving mills, which are in request at in some cases slightly higher rates. An exception may also be made in gold-mining shares, which are also in demand at higher figures. Press companies are quiet, and in some instances lower, whilst Banks are unaltered all round.

COTTON to-day has been very dull, and for export transactions have been limited. Dull advices from home keep buyers out of the market, and to do business a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy would be necessary; but the Sutta transaction in Dholleras maturing on the 13th instant, render dealers very firm, and a strong attempt will be made to maintain prices over that date. Wudwan is particularly affected by this state of affairs, F. G. F. being worth as much as Good of other growths of Dholleras.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered.

FREIGHTS keep strong for May loading; and, so far as can at present be seen, the probability is more in favour of a further rise than any decline. With few exceptions, however, shippers are mostly covered for actual engagements, and the result of the present scarcity of tonnage will be more to restrict new business than anything else.

PIECE-GOODS continue very dull, and the off-take from the bazaar is still restricted to about 300 packages per day. Prices continue unchanged, with, if anything, rather an easier tendency.

COALS are firm at unaltered rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	299
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¾	all	10¾ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	125
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	425
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,425
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	10	115
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	56
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	8874
Dholkra Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	5,500	300	p.s.	470
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	460
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	15 p.s.	225
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	160
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,150
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,050
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	123
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	150 p.s.	2,500
Bhowruggun Mills	200	2,000	2,000	100	2,225
Bombay United Central India S. & W. Company	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,060
Coorla Mills	2,500	500	500	40 p.s.	820
D. Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	50	910
Empress S. & W. Co.	3,000	2,000	all	nil	870
Ditto (New issue)	736	500	all	25 p.s.	455
Gokan Baba S. Co.	400	500	150	..	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	400	20	540
Hydrabad Spinning Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,135
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Jewraz Bhalloo	600	500	500	50	675
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p.s.	1,135
Khatao Hackungee	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,030
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p.s.	1,135
Manockjee Petit's	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,800
Mazagon Spinning	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,575
Muraraje Spinning	2,000	500	500	12 p.s.	3471
Muraraje Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,225
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.	1,010
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	815
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	390
Sassoon S. & W. Co	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,090
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	1,125
Soonderdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,015
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	665
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	940
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£13	12-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	965
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	200

For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	153 / 113
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,380
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	350
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	950
Ripon Jola Mining Co. Ld	30,000 A	21	3½	..	34
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	805
Treacher & Company.	500	all	71		925
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld	2,3000	25	15	..	18½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Camoens, 808 tons, Captain J. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Bordeaux with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tom Morton, 917 tons, Captain J. Ralson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Newnham, 1,296 tons, Captain W. L. Grant, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE barque Supreme, 730 tons, Captain M. Dewar, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Reunion (21st Feb.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Menzaleh, 1,052 tons, Captain W. Mearns, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (30th April) in ballast, and 29 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. O. Ringhein, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Coast and Catch with 258 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with 175 deck passengers.

THE ship County of Caithness, 1,635 tons, Captain A. Miller, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool (6th Jan.), brought a cargo of 2,421 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain R. Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Fforde and three children, Mr. McGowan, Madame Gorvaiane and infant, Mr. Daley, Mr. Lang, Mr. Morris, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Bazes, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hirss, Mr. Gisch, Mr. Poole and Mr. Ellis.

ARRIVALS

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Culna (s)	Cave	Kurrachee, May 6.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Mandvee, May 6.
9	Clan Fraser (s)	Green	Glasgow, April 4.
	Menzaleh (s)	Mearns	Aden, April 30.
	I.G. Tenasserim (s)	Creagh	Kurrachee, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Camoens (s)	Robertson	Bordeaux.
	Newnham (s)	Grant	Marseilles.
	Tom Morton (s)	Raison	Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer James Watt, to Havre.
Steamer City of Baltimore, to Liverpool.
Steamer Menzaleh, to Antwerp.
Ship Supreme, to Bremenhaven.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
5 Chanda (s) ..... Russell ..... Bombay, April 11.

DEPARTURE.
May 5.—Steamer Kerbela and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVAL.
7 Asia (s) ..... Rangoon & N. P.

May. DEPARTURE.
6 Ethiopia (s) ..... Calcutta & N. P.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
J. B. Brown—281¼ cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Toolseedass; 400 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moor and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dewjee Wagjee.
City of Baltimore (s)—74 bales hides, Khannahamed Vensey; 951 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 390 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 750 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 43 bales cotton, Dharsey Bhimjee.
Khersonese—105 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.
J. Ferren (s)—28 cases ginger, Soonderdass Jairam; 1,194 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 50 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 15 bales rags, Nuthoo Sunderjee; 8 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee; 9 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 7 bales skins, Jacob Hajee Jamal; 10 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Menzaleh (s)—33,800 cwts wheat, 1,100 bales cotton and 300 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Mathew Curtis (s)—40,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Red Star (s)—400 bales cotton, 23,500 cwts linseed and 18,000 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Muskota—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
W. D. Lawrence—50 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 150 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.
T. V. Taclen (s)—8,035 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
Thibet (s)—175 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Thibet (s)—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 216 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.
Sandal (s)—930 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Castalia (s)—250 cwts wheat and 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Tom Morton (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Castalia (s)—20 pots coolpa oil, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Hanzada (s)—37 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 308 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.
Avoca (s)—210 cwts olibanum, 305 bales cotton, 33 cwts horns, 401 bales twist and 250 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 13 bales twist, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 258 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 44½ cwts olibanum, Cassoom Soomar; 15 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 100 bales cotton, Napechund Nowrungroy; 46 bales cotton, Goordhun Bungsary; 100 bales cotton, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Vullubdass Manchund; 50 bales twist, Purshotumdass Hemchund; 50 bales twist and 202 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 92 bales cotton, Namchund Vussonjee; 99 bales cotton, N. J. Abraham; 300 bales cotton, M. S. Gubbay and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 7.

Reilly, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Chapman, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.

May 8.

Salmon, Lieut., Jacob's Rifles, on leave, from Neilghery Hill.
Selfe, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Aurungabad.

May 9.

Tatham, Surg. Major, on leave, from Baroda.
Wright, Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from Bolarum.
Wawkins, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Secundrabad.
Ross, Major, 2-17th Regt., on leave, from Nussereabad.
Garstin, Liut., 9th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Meerut.
Estridge, 2nd Lieut., 22nd Queen's, on leave, from Peshawur.
Butler, Lieut., 51st Light Infantry, on leave, from Bareilly.
Milton, Lieut., 51st Light Infantry, on leave, from Moradabad.
Brown, 2nd Lieut., 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Poona.
Penton, Captain, 18th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 3.

At the examinations held on the 1st March, and following days, of the officers attending the 38th course of garrison instruction in Madras and Bombay, the undermentioned officers have qualified in in part II, examinations A and B:—

Capt. J. De B. Lynch, (3) 25th Bom. N. I.; Lieuts. C. H. Purvis, 17th Lancers; Hon. G. W. H. Vernon, 12th Lancers and A. McD. Moore, 80th Foot.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th N. I.—Lieut. C. W. Harris, Supry. on the establishment, 17th N. I., to be Wing Officer, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

31st N. I.—Lieut. H. B. B. Watkis, 2-6th Foot, a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, dated 22nd April.

Convalescent Depots. Kasauli.—Major W. Byam, 65th Foot, to be Comdt., vice Treeve, whose term of appointment has expired.

Lieut. Col. H. J. Thornton, R. A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Meean Meer, for duty, with the R. A. at that station.

Lieut. Col. A. McL. Stewart, S. C., is transferred from Rawal Pindi to Meean Meer, for general duty at his own request, with effect from such date as he may have joined at the latter station.

With the sanction of Govt., the C.-in-C. is pleased to appoint Capt. A. J. Pearson, R. H. A., to officiate as D. A. Q. M. G., with effect from the 25th March during the absence on furlough of Capt. and Bt. Major A. Gaselee, or until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the name of Lieut. Lord W. Fitz Gerald, 4-60th Rifles, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawar Dist. order, dated the 20th April, appointing Lieut. S. B. Beatson, 11th Bl. L., Supdt. of the sudder bazar at Nowshera, with effect from the 8th Feb.

Fort William Garrison order, dated the 16th Feb., directing Bt. Col. R. M. Rogers, V. C., 90th Foot, to assume command of the garrison on the 18th idem, consequent on the officer commanding the presidency district proceeding to Dum Dum on inspection duty.

Dated the 16th Feb., appointing Bt. Major C. R., Macgregor, officiating D. A. Q.-M. G., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Fort William, in addition to his ot her duties, during the absenceof the D. A. A. G. on inspection duty.

Dated the 19th Feb. directing Bt. Col. R. M. Regers, V. C., 90th Foot, to resume command of the station of Fort William, and Bt. Major C. R. Macgregor, Offg. D. A. Q. M. G., to officiate as Station Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the officer commanding the district and the D. A. A. G. on inspection duty.

Datad the 20th Feb. directing Col. J. R. S. Henderson, 11th M. N. I., on arrival, to assume command of the garrison as senior officer, during the absence of the officer commanding the presidency district, on inspection duty at Barrackpore.

Attock Garrison order, dated the 19th April, appointing Capt. C. A. Morris to assume command of the garrison, as next senior officer, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Major J. H. King, R.A., proceeded on leave.

63rd Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 9th April, appointing 2nd Lieut. F. B. Mein to officiate as Q. M., with effect from the 16th March, vice White, proceeded on sick leave.

70th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 20th April, appointing 2nd Lieut. R. F. H, Anderson Offg. Instr. of Musketry, with effect from the 24th March, vice Capt. R. H. W. H. Harrington proceeded on service with the Waziri expedition.

81st Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 16th April, appointing Lieut. B. W. Cracroft to officiate as Intr., with effect from the15th idem, vice Morris, on leave, there being no fully qualified subaltern available.

13th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 21st April, making the following appointments consequent on the departure on leave of Major and Bt. Lieut. Col. G. B. Stevens:—

Capt. E. H. Bringham, Wing Comdr., to officiate as Comdt., vice Bt. Col. J. T. Watson, Comdg. Rohilcund dist.

Capt. W. M. Meacham, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, vice Stevens.

Lieut. E. H. Molesworth, Q.-M. and Offg. Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Meacham.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2-17th Foot.—Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) C. M'Pherson, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

44th Foot.—Capt. H. G. Lefroy, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1st R. C.—Major T. B. M. Glascock, (S. C.) to Dharmsala, from the 1st May to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Royal (Late Bengal) Engrs.—Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) L. Russell, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation pending retirement.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified.

Capt. H. E. Dolphin, R. H. A., (D Battery C Brigade), 6 months; Lieut. J. A. L. Campbell, R. A. (D Battery 5th Brigade), 9 months; Surg. Major A. G. Bartley and Surg. J. T. Carey, A. M. D., 6 months each.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FARRINGTON—May 5th, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Major G. B. Farrington, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—April 29th, at 4, Auckland Villas, Darjeeling, the wife of H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.
KENNY—May 6th, at Perambore, the wife of Lieutenant Kenny, Sitra Asst. Commsy. Genl., of a son.
SULLEN—April 23rd, at Mooltan, the wife of Mr. S Sullen, of a son.
SYRIOT—May 8th, at 7, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of S. D. Syriotl, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—MONK—May 3rd, at the M. E. Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Thoburn, William Bell, to Julie Emmeline (widow of the late H. J. Boyd, Cawnpore), third daughter of C. W. Monk, Calcutta.
D'SILVA—D'SILVEIRA—May 4th, at Madras, at St. Andrew's Church, Vepery, Frank Henry Emanuel D'Silva, son of A. P. D'Silva, of Calicut, to Miss Laura Mabel Bridget Savier, daughter of the late Apothecary A. Savier.
GORDON—GARTH—May 5th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. Jackson and W. MacCarthy, Captain A. Evans Gordon, B. S. C., to Helen, daughter of Sir Richard Garth, Kt., Chief Justice of Bengal.

DEATH.

SINKINSON—April 28th, at Simla, Lionel Henry Le. Mesurier, only child of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sinkinson, aged 2 years and 3 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881.

THE French are now plainly showing the cloven hoof in the matter of Tunis. They protested very loudly that Italy did them injustice in assuming that the object of their expedition was not confined to coercing the Khroumir tribe on the Algerian borders into a submissive attitude, and that they had ulterior designs directed towards gaining a footing in Tunis; but no one placed much faith in their promises and protestations, and events have not been long in showing that they were altogether of the pie-crust order. From the Paris telegram which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the French troops continue to advance into Tunisian territory in the face of protests from the Bey and the Turkish Government; and two of the leading French papers, *La France* and *Le Temps*, openly advocate the occupation of Tunis. This advice France will, no doubt, be willing enough to follow; the only consideration is whether there are opposite influences sufficiently powerful to compel her abandonment of a pet design. Turkey, as Suzerain of Tunis, naturally objects, and Italy objects very strongly—so strongly that a patriotic paper published at Rome observed, when the matter was being discussed, that it would be preferable to see Italy wiped off the map of Europe rather than have even French predominance at Tunis. The Italian ministers stated that England was in accord with Italy; but it is more than doubtful, especially considering the state of affairs in South Africa, and the necessity of observing a watchful attitude towards Southern Afghanistan, if England would support the Italians in an open rupture with the French on this question. Germany naturally would rather prefer to see France engaged in a war with another European nation than otherwise; and the opponents of the advance of French interests in Tunis are not likely to meet with support in any other quarter. We may take it, therefore, that the settlement of the question rests between Turkey, Tunis, and Italy on the one hand and France on the other, and we fancy the result will be that France will have Tunis under her thumb in future as completely as the British have Afghanistan.

MR. HYNDMAN is quite irrepressible. His latest achievement is a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, entitled "Our real danger in India," in which he adheres as pertinaciously as ever to his pessimism and general disregard of fact and reason. Even Major Baring's eminently safe budget only serves to prove to him what mischievous nonsense has been put forward by those who have been talking about a surplus of five millions. Even Major Baring "seems to favour fictitious surpluses." As far as we know, the only talk about a surplus of five millions was contained in a rather windy letter to the *London Times*, which was attributed to Sir John Strachey, but the recent budget certainly convinced all reasonable persons who have studied it, that the finances of India are in a sound state at present, and that we may expect a larger surplus than is anticipated in that budget. Mr. Hyndman goes on to argue that no more grain is grown in India than is needed for the ordinary food of the people. "The 5,000,000 tons of surplus grain produced in India are as imaginary as the £5,000,000 of surplus revenue indented to influence the retention of Kandahar." What the surplus grain of an average Indian harvest may amount to, is a problem which we have really no reliable data to determine. That it is very large is shown by the great fall of prices, which invariably accompanies a good harvest, by the rapidity with which grain-pits are filled, and the amount allowed to rot in those pits. The Famine Commission whom Mr. Hyndman quotes, or rather misquotes, as a reliable authority, distinctly say "that the surplus produce of India, taken as a whole, at present furnishes the means of meeting the demands of any part of the country likely to suffer from famine at any time." All that is really possible or necessary is, as we have often argued, for our system of railways to be extended so that this surplus grain shall be available where wanted. So that purchasers suffering from a bad harvest shall be fed, and sellers suffering from a range of abnormally low prices be relieved at the same time. The following is a good illustration of the way Mr. Hyndman misrepresents facts. He says: "No arrangements whatever have yet been made for that storage of grain which is one of the most important of the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners." A majority of the Famine Commissioners distinctly deprecate any such system of Government storage. Such storage is indeed advocated with considerable ingenuity by a minority consisting of Mr. Caird and Mr. Sullivan, but their argument cannot be considered the "recommendation of the Famine Commissioners," and we scarcely think that these arguments will induce the Government to enter as private grain-dealers and storers into a ruinous and fatal competition with private trade. This would undoubtedly be the result of any extended system of Government storage. The Famine Commission really say upon this point: "We greatly fear that any system of Government storing, if once brought home to the people, would produce most fatal effects upon their prudential habits, and that the existence of a public granary in every village, ready to be thrown open whenever distress pressed beyond a certain point, would be a standing encouragement to improvidence and recklessness, and to that most dangerous of popular vices, the disposition to force the Government to grant public charity. The plan would strike a death-blow at the healthy development of the internal trade of the country, now in an early stage, but steadily thriving under the encouragement given by the extension of railways and complete free trade, and it would raise a fatal barrier to the growth of those qualities of self-reliance in the community without which the country can never raise itself in the scale of civilization. Chronic famine is, we are satisfied, one of the diseases of the infancy of nations, and its remedy will never be found in prolonging the tutelage of the State, and least of all in measures which would render escape from such tutelage almost impossible." We cordially concur in these remarks. All experience proves that Government competition stifles and utterly destroys private enterprise. Here at least, too, we understand well what strain the administrative resources of Government are exposed to during a famine; how officers are collected from every part of the country, how every department is called upon to assist in the all-important work of famine administration, and how far the supply is short of the demand when every possible helper has been secured. It would surely be injudicious in the extreme for the Government to undertake in addition a business of such magnitude as the distribution of grain to 3,000,000 of people as advocated by Mr. Caird. Let Government reserve their energies for the important and sufficiently arduous business of general supervision and direction, and private enterprise may be trusted to provide grain whenever and wherever there is cash to purchase it. It might, however, be argued that although it is unnecessary for the Government to attempt the storage of grain upon a large scale for the use of the people, it is advisable for them to maintain stores for the supply of such of their troops and own servants as are stationed in districts liable to drought. That as the Government, by declining to store grain wholesale, like Pharoah, avowedly lay upon individuals the duty of storing for themselves, so it is the duty of the Government as a large consumer to make timely provision for its own requirements. There is, perhaps, some force in this argument. The example of the State avowedly preparing for its own needs in anticipation of scarcity would be probably beneficial; and would increase, rather than check, the hoarding of the masses. It would impress upon the people the unfortunate fact that famines must be anticipated in certain localities. It would also impress upon the people what those localities are, for there and there only would Government maintain store houses. Trade and private enterprise would take no alarm were it known that under no circumstances would these stores of grain be thrown upon the market. To this extent at least, we think, that the question of public storage is a matter for consideration. The idea of a general storage adequate to supply food for a year to millions of people is out of the question. The attempt would be mischievous and impracticable. On this point, indeed, the conclusion of the majority of the Famine Commissioners has been generally accepted, and almost without question; we have only alluded to the question now as it has been raised by Mr. Hyndman, who, although his opinions carry no weight whatever in this country, is apparently considered rather an authority at home, and in these days the various Indian Governments get all their orders from England, often with small opportunity for remonstrance. The concluding paragraph of Mr. Hyndman's letter shows clearly the light in which he chooses to regard everything connected with British Administration in this country. "One good feature, and one only, there is. Mysore, after fifty years of British rule, has just been handed back to native administration. Would that similar arrangements under reasonable control could be made elsewhere! Mysore has been ill-dealt with of late years, and we return the province in a bad state." It is clearly impossible that Mr. Hyndman can have read anything whatever about Mysore, its past or present state. It is simply impossible to compare the state of the country now with what it was when it first came under British administration. The ryots who formerly held their lands by no title whatever, have now a recognized tenure. The taxes are limited and defined. A vast trade has sprung up in coffee tea, and chinchona. Justice has been brought within the reach of all. New towns have sprung up, in short, and the whole province is a very fair example of the benefits which an ill-managed Native State can derive from a period of British administration—a benefit which the young Maharaja is not slow to acknowledge.

Optimists are accused with some justice of describing the Government of India as "the best of all possible Governments in the best of all possible Indias." Mr. Hyndman evidently considers that Government to be a Government of criminals, whose wickedness is only lessened by their obvious insanity. Cannot a mean be discovered between extremes so wide as these are?

THE Chinese cooly is being hardly treated by the Great American Republic. Not content with branding the Mongolian type, through the mouth of one of their greatest humourists, as a follower of "ways that are dark and tricks that are

TELEGRAMS.

COMBINATION AGAINST AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

The latest trustworthy information from Kabul is to the effect that Ishak Khan is collecting an army in Afghan Turkistan, whence he will move by way of Maimena upon Herat. The Jamshidi tribes will be sure to join him in order to avenge the death of Khan Aga, who was so brutally murdered by Ayoub. Abdul Rahman will direct the movements of a force from Kandahar. He has by this time probably left Kabul, as it was reported that reinforcements, which are to act as his escort, had begun their march to Ghuzni.

MAHOMED HYAT KHAN'S TRIAL.

With reference to current reports it is stated here to be untrue that the case against Mahomed Hyat Khan has broken down. The court came to conclusions unfavourable to the accused on several charges brought against him, though with regard to the proof being complete there was not always unanimity of opinion.

The papers are now before Government.

THE EX-GAEKWAR'S COUNSEL.

Dr. Kavanagh, who has been engaged in an agitation for the ex-Gaekwar's release, prevailed on Government to allow him to see the ex-Gaekwar on the distinct understanding that he would avoid politics. That this condition was broken is amply proved by papers which Dr. Kavanagh has published. He has been told by Government that they decline to enter into any matters relating to the political status of Mulhar Rao or to the Baroda succession.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

NEW MINISTRY AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Advices from the Cape state that a new Ministry has been formed with Mr. Scanlan acting as Premier and Attorney-General and Mr. Molteno as Colonial Secretary.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

Riots caused by evictions for rent still continue to be reported from Ireland.

AFFAIRS IN TUNIS.

PARIS MAY 8.

News from Algiers states that the French troops continue to advance in Tunis. The Turkish Government and the Bey of Tunis have renewed their protest against the course pursued by the French Government.

La France and *Le Temps* urge the occupation of Tunis by the French troops.

OMISSION.

In our telegram yesterday, announcing the appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury as leader of the opposition the words "in the House of Lords" were inadvertently omitted.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MAY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 6th inst.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla, which sailed hence on the 1st, left Aden on the 8th instant.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅝
3 do. Consols for account	102⅜
4 do. Rose Paper	84⅜
4½ do. do.	91⅜
5 do. French Rente 1872	120
Bar Silver	51½

Arrivals.—Erin and Joseph Vitney.
Departures—Brinkburn and Compton.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 9-17-30

Mail steamer Bokhara, from Bombay, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1881.

At	6 a. m.	82·60 Farht.
,,	10 a. m.	88·2
,,	2 p. m.	90·6
,,	4 p. m.	89·2

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 8.

At	10 p. m.	83·7

THE following telegram, dated 2nd instant, has been received from the Consul-General, Baghdad:—Deaths from plague at Nejef continue to average sixty daily. Report of appearance disease at Hillah not confirmed. Baghdad and Buareh clear.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Wynaad Gold Mining Company held yesterday afternoon the directors were authorized to sell to Messrs. Willis and Co., of London, 500 acres of the Hump Estate, Wynaad, for the sum of £32,000 net. It was stated that the Company owned 1,614 acres of land in the Wynaad, the whole of which was bought for the equivalent of £25,000, so that the Company would eventually own above 1,100 acres of land and would receive £7,000 more than they gave for the whole estate. This is certainly a capital commencement, and it is not surprising that the shareholders were so pleased that they passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company for having carried the negociations to such a successful issue.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, of the Bombay High Court, who is proceeding to Simla on leave, arrived at Allahabad on Saturday morning.

THE subject of permitting the residence of wives and families of soldiers at Kohima, in the Naga Hills, the *Englishman* says, is under consideration. For this year, at all events, it is not probable that the sipahis will be allowed to be accompanied by their families.

IT is stated that Her Majesty the Queen, with her usual consideration, has directed letters to be sent in her name to the near relatives of many of the officers who have lost their lives in action at the Cape, expressing her deep sympathy for them in the sad losses they have sustained.

WE have received a copy of the prospectus of the exhibition of native fine and industrial arts, to be opened at Simla on or about the 17th Sept. The Committee state that their object is to encourage decorative industries which have a direct connection with the Oriental Fine Arts of India, Persia, Arabia, handed down by long tradition. Encouragement is felt to be required, since many of the decorative industries now practised in India have deteriorated through the influence of foreign ideas in both ornament and shape. The Committee's medals in silver, bronze, and certificates of merit will be awarded for specimens of Fine Art applied to industry exhibited. The classes selected for the exhibition are—*A.*—Carvings in ivory—(*a*) for adaptation in furniture, such as panels, carved or inlaid; (*b*) for ornamental purposes; (*c*) for application in objects of use. *B.*—Painting on wood or painting in lacquer—(*a*) for use in the decoration of houses, door panels, &c.; (*b*) for application to objects of use. *C.*—Enamel painting on copper or gold—(*a*) for jewellery; (*b*) for objects of use such as caskets, salvers, arms, armour, &c. *D.*—Inlaid metal work made at Moradabad. The Committee will defray the cost of carriage of objects to Simla. Objects which are not for sale or which remain unsold must be removed at the cost of the owner or exhibitor. All objects intended for exhibition should reach Simla on or before the 1st September, and be addressed to the Honorary Secretary. The Committee will be glad to receive objects coming within the classes of the year—on loan—and specially invite owners to lend specimens of ancient work.

THERE is something in the wind apparently with regard to Cashmere. A description of conference appears to have been held at Simla, to which Mr. Henvey, the Resident, and some native officers of the State were called. A contemporary states that Government find fault with the management of the State. The *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 6th instant announces that "Gholam Jilani Shah, Confidential Agent of the Maharaja of Cashmere, left Simla yesterday on his way back to Jummu, having been recalled by the Maharaja. Another official has arrived and is staying at the Maharaja's house, 'Windsor Castle'."

THE following specimen of the art of paragraph-writing, as illustrated in the Anglo-Vernacular journals, is taken from the *Mahratta*:—

"DEWAS, 1st May, 1881.

"This state, though small in territory, is great in deeds. Sunday last here took place a suicide, committed by Mr. Gopalrow Bhagwant Buxee of the Junior Branch, under very peculiar circumstances. As His Highness Dada Saheb Maharaja is now there visiting the shrine at Sajuri, Khan Bahadur Mir Munshi Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the Counsellor and in charge of the State, called upon the deceased to account for some revenue frauds extending over twenty thousands or so; but as he could not give any satisfactory explanation for the same, and would eventually have been required to make good the amount, he committed this foul deed to save himself from further infamy. Had he not been at large, he would not have succeeded in shooting himself as he did. Now Dame Rumour desires that this suicide may prove the last hecatomb paid to the benign policy pursued by the late Honourable Heptarchy, that reigned supreme in the last decade or two, and gloried most in their vaunted capital management (mis-?)."

"THE Hindus of Bombay, at all events," remarks the Lahore paper, "are moving with the times. A few years ago—ten, according to our recollection—a Hindu, who married a widow, was, with his new wife, so pestered and annoyed, not only by his own kith and kin, but by the members of other castes, that life became a burden to both of them, until at last the unhappy couple committed suicide by jumping into a well. In the interval the feeling against widow remarriage has greatly cooled down; and now, it seems, the new fangled institution finds favour even among the highest and most exclusive castes. . . . But, of course, the proud motto of Bombay should be interpreted as meaning that the city is "first" in everything. It is to be hoped that the example of Bombay may influence other centres of population to remove a restriction which is one of the most fruitful sources of misery and immorality. An eloquent lecturer at Madras lately said that there were six millions of Hindu widows in India between the ages of twenty and thirty, who, by the law of their forefathers, were prohibited from remarrying."

THE Rev. J. G. Gregson, the temperance lecturer, has just returned from England, and will take up his duties at the Union Church, Mussoorie. During his visit to England, he held 97 meetings, and travelled upwards of 6,000 miles in the four months he was at home, holding temperance meetings in the large garrison towns and depôts. Soldiers' Homes are doing a good work in many towns, such as Miss Robinson's at Portsmouth and Miss Daniell's at Aldershot. The Army Scripture Readers' Society has requested Mr. Gregson to reorganize its work here, and if possible to establish a Scripture Reader in every division of the army in India. The Society will be prepared to send Readers out from England for five years' service, and it is hoped that men and money will be forthcoming.

IF the thirty Merv Chiefs, who were said to have set out for Kandahar, with the intention of offering the British authorities the suzerainty of their deserts and oases, ever reach that place, they will be disagreeably surprised to find the Afghans in possession. The *Pioneer* suggests that they should be encouraged to travel yet a few miles further to Chaman, and thence to Quetta, or even to India; even though their arrival were to be made the subject of "diplomatic communication" between St. Petersburg and London. It seems only too likely, however, that the Embassy will be stopped at Herat, unless, of course, they have taken the longer road, by way of Bamian to Kabul.

THE Madras Correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"My military news is generally *nil*; but this week I have some. The thirty-sixth Native Infantry having 'quelled the Rumpa insurrection' are returning to Madras. The colour of the ribbon and design of the medal for Rumpa are not yet decided on, nor has there as yet been a *Gazette* announcing the honours to be conferred on the commanding officers of the troops. At present His Grace the Duke of Buckingham has carried off all the honours of Rumpa, and has been publicly congratulated on the masterly way in which he managed the great war. Surely, he might interest himself to get the services of our many recognised. There are in the Madras Armoury quantities of weapons—iron spikes, bamboo bows, and tin muskets, captured from the rebels. I believe the Duke did not take any to his ancestral home, to prove to 'his' people what a deadly foe he had had to fight."

WE take this from the theatrical column of a London paper:—"A native association at Poona, calling itself 'The Regeneration Society,' has produced a version in the Marathi language of 'Othello' at the theatre in that city. A native journal states that one of the managers, a gentleman named Vinayek Chhatre, gave the audience a short preliminary sketch of the story, and very aptly introduced the actors. It is observed that the performance 'went on quite successfully—the interest developing as the plot itself developed, until it was brought to a close by the tragic scene in the last act.' We regret to add that our authority nevertheless confesses that a small part of the audience were 'not serious enough,' which provokes the severe remark that 'a loud laugh at one inopportune time and a clapping of hands when the greatest seriousness was expected clearly indicated that the tastes of these persons were rotten to the core.' This, we are told, is the first tragedy ever acted in Marathi."

Truth publishes the following letter about Highgate Cemetery, remarking that—"If 'the æsthetics of the place' are to be provided for by an outlay of £25 in bricks underground and of £40 in a monument above ground, and if the Company insists upon a service being performed by a Dissenting minister over the remains of those who choose to be buried in unconsecrated ground, it is difficult to see where exigencies are to end:—

SIR,—I lately bought, in the unconsecrated ground of a London cemetery, a grave close to that of a dear friend recently dead.

The Cemetery Company compelled me to have a brick grave, to which I very strongly object, and for this I had to pay £25 extra, making the price of the bit of ground (9 ft. by 4 ft.) £48 odd.

Nor is this all. No sooner had I paid this sum, than I was served with a notice from the Cemetery Company, stating that within twelve months after my death my executors must erect a monument over me, "of not less than the estimated value of £40." Naturally I remonstrated, asking if they wished to make dying as troublesome and expensive as living; and they replied, "that the rule of compulsion is universal in all cemeteries, and the value is assessed in order that the æsthetics of the place may be provided for."

Nor is my grievances ended here. The Company sent me yet another paper, informing me that I (who am neither Church of England nor Dissenter) shall be obliged to have a service performed over me, by a Dissenting minister, "chosen either by my friends or by the Company."

I ask, sir, is not this monstrous, in unconsecrated ground, and in a free country? I protest against the senseless expense of the brick grave and the £40 monument, and also most strongly against the compulsory hypocrisy of the "service."—Your obedient servant,

April 7. E. G.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, writing of St. Petersburg a month ago, says:—"It is nothing more nor less than a huge prison, with about a hundred and fifty thousand gaolors in civil and military uniform to look after about 500,000 prisoners, of whom a tithe perhaps may be legally or illegally desirous of having a free Constitution established, while the remaining nine-tenths do not know what a free Constitution is; are not fit to enjoy its privileges; would not know what to do with a Constitution if they got one, beyond setting forth, much more swiftly than their own *troikas tarantasses*, or *kibitkas* ever travelled, post-haste to the Devil, mundanely speaking. That was a very striking act of horsemanship at Astley's in the olden time—the Courier of St. Petersburg riding six horses at once; but it is enough to make one shudder to think of Ivan Ivanovich's riding, as he can ride at present, even one horse of the Constitutional breed. But is the capital of Russia to remain a gaol? If you doubt its being one, go there and see things for yourself. Try how you like having your letters opened in the post-office and your telegrams subjected to the revision of the official censor. See what effect is produced on your temper by being continually subjected to surveillance and espionnage or by being worried in your hotel bed-room by the pass-port clerk attached to the establishment, who is continually wanting to know how you effected an entrance into Russia, and how many days longer you intend to stay in that agreeable country; whether you have ever been there before, and what reasons brought you there the last time of your coming, and why the Foreign Office passport you brought with you was issued by Lord Derby instead of Lord Granville. I tested the stupidity of a gendarme on the frontier by showing him a very old passport signed by Lord Clarendon four-and-twenty years ago; and he was perfectly satisfied. Finally, I should be anxious to know how you would like to live in a city into which it is prohibited to introduce two of the most important of the daily newspapers published in London; and where your *Punch*, your *Illustrated London News*, and your *Graphic*, when you are permitted to receive those journals, are found to have passed through the official censor's dirty paws, and to have been mutilated and defaced by him—now by the entire excision of a portrait or a cartoon, now by the blocking of stamping out with some filthy black compound of some article or paragraph which has been found odnoxious in the eyes of censorious and inquisitorial authority. Yes, St. Petersburg is his Imperial Majesty's Gaol with a vengeance."

S. S. CLAN FRASER.

THE s. s. Clan Fraser arrived this morning at 9 a. m. from Glasgow and Liverpool with the following passengers:—

Mrs. Ffordc, infant, and 2 children, Mdm. Gervaine and infant, Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, Mr. Daley, Mr. E. Long, Mr. L. W. Morris, Mr. Simon Fraser, Mr. A. W. Bayes, Mr. J. W. Mills, Mr. W. Hurst, Mr. Jas. Leech, Mr. A. O. Poole, and Mr. H. Ellis.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—The conveyance of Mr. Amir Ali, one of the Presidency Magistrates, was injured last Wednesday evening by one of the horses attached to a tram-car which was passing at the time. The conveyance, it appears, was standing on the side of Bow Bazar Road awaiting Mr. Amir Ali, who was about leaving the Coroner's Court, when a tram-car drawn by two horses came up, the horses swaying from side to side. One of them dashed against the carriage and smashed one of the wings and a lamp and socket. A suit for damages will shortly be instituted against the Tramway Company.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 2 p.m.
Band, 4th King's Own, Colaba Bandstand, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 8·30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th:—Culna (s), from Kurrachee; Arrow (s), Mandvee. Yesterday:—Clan Fraser (s), Glasgow; Menzalez (s), Aden; I. G. Tenasserim (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Camoens (s), to Bordeaux; Newham (s), Marseilles Tom, Marton (s), Marseilles.

MUSIC AT THE COLABA BANDSTAND.—The band of the 4th (the King's Own) Royal Regiment will play at the Colaba Bandstand this evening at a quarter to six:—

Overture	Prince Eugene. Schmidt.
Valse	Die Hydropaten. Gung'l.
Grand Selection	Trial by Jury. A. Sullivan.
The Turkish	Patrol. Michaelis.
Valse	Little Darling. Capel Chapman.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARRIVAL OF THE THAKORE OF LIMREE.—The Thakore Saheb of Limree arrived here on Sunday last accompanied by twenty-five armed followers. He is staying at the Madhowdass Dhurrumsalla.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Baltimore entered the dock on Saturday; the s. s. Red Star and Geelong entered, and the Branksome Hall and Ganges left, the dock on Sunday; and the s. s. Culna entered, and Geelong left, the dock on Monday.

THEFT.—Abdool Currim Nujubkhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing an overcoat, the property of Abdool Joossub, from a coffee shop at Bhendy Bazaar. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Sultan Abdoola, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of being found loitering at night on the Esplanade, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Balkrishna Narayen, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a pair of pincers, belonging to Pandoorung Vittoba, a goldsmith, from his shop at Sonapore. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FRACAS BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE MILITARY.—The inquiry regarding the fracas which took place on Friday last between the police and the military was continued yesterday morning at the mess-room of the 25th Regiment. Mr. Inspector Millard and a native officer of the 23rd Regiment were the only witnesses examined, and the court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Baboola Tank Road on view of the body of a Mussulman, name unknown, apparently about thirty-five years of age, whose body was found floating in the Baboola Tank. The body, which was in an advanced state of decomposition, bore no marks of violence on it. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in the Baboola Tank under what circumstances there is no evidence to say."

THE GUNNESH WASOODEW JOSHI MEMORIAL FUND.—There will be a meeting on the 15th Instant to consider the best way to perpetuate the memory of that philantropic and distinguished native gentleman, the late Mr. Gunnesh Wasoodew Joshi. A sum of about Rs. 3,000 has been collected, but more money is required. It has been proposed to erect a workshop and set apart one-half of the sum realized for the endowment of annual scholarships. Arrangements are being made to collect at least Rs. 5,000, and it is expected that this sum, if not more, will be fully realized.—*Deccan Herald.*

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW POONA TAXES.—We beg to draw the attention of the public to a notice published elsewhere of a meeting about to be held this (Monday) afternoon precisely at 5 o'clock in the large and commodious bungalow known as the Commander-in-Chief's bungalow, owned by the late Mr. Bholageer. The object of the meeting is to memorialize His Excellency the Governor in Council in connection with the introduction of new taxes within the limits of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments.—*Observer.*

THE CENSUS.—The census establishment at Poona is increased from four to eight hundred, and as the accommodation in the office is inadequate, tents have been pitched to answer exigencies. Mr. Plunkett is using his best endeavours to secure some building for the purpose, but in that vicinity there are no other buildings available. It would be advisable that in the absence of a suitable building, some of the old barracks should be occupied for the purpose.—*Observer.*

TRESPASS BY AN ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.—The Belgaum Correspondent of the *Maharatta* tells the following story:—"A very important case was decided in the district court last month. It was at once noised about in almost every newspaper. As I believe the public to be interested in the case, I should like to mention briefly the facts of the case and the decision of the appellate court. One Bhujangbhat Tengesher, of Manoli, is the owner and Pujari of the temple of Shri Vithoba, situated in the village of Manoli, in the Parasgad Taluka, Belgaum. On the 17th August, 1877, Mr. McCorkell, Assistant Collector in this district, violently forced open the doors of the temple, which had been chained and locked, and put up therein with his servants for four or five days in spite of the warnings of the Bhat. During his stay in the temple, the Saheb committed several violent and irreligious acts sufficient in the eye of the Hindu religion to defile the shrine. The Bhat being naturally annoyed at the sacrilege, lodged a criminal complaint against the Saheb before Mr. Bosanquet, the then District Magistrate, who dismissed the complaint, but administered a severe official reprimand to the Saheb. Failing to obtain proper redress in a criminal court, the Bhat placed his case before the Bombay Government, who censured the conduct of the Saheb, though not in a manner to satisfy the sense of justice of the Bhat. The Bhat, therefore, brought a civil suit for damages to the extent of Rs. 595 against the Saheb in the sub-judge's court at Parasgad. The Saheb defended himself on the ground that the temple was a dharmashala; that people of other religions put up in it; and on other grounds invented to meet the occasion. The sub-judge, being at a loss to understand what weight he ought to attach to the statement of the Bara Saheb and the evidence advanced on his behalf, held the Saheb's conduct justifiable to some extent and awarded the Bhat only Rs. 20. The Bhat was naturally dissatisfied, and appealed to the district court at Belgaum against the decree of the lower court. The appellate court, after a thorough hearing and consideration of the case, held the temple to be the private property of the Bhat, that Mr. McCorkell was a trespasser and liable as such in damages, and awarded the Bhat Rs. 100 with costs in proportion. The District Judge has, I hear, severely criticised the conduct of the Saheb, but I cannot give the particulars here as I have not been able to see the judgment. I hope every Saheb of Mr. McCorkell's type will condescend to take a good lesson from the judgment in the present case and will remember that they cannot in the mofussil even violently trample upon the sacred rights of the natives."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 7th May as compared with the statement issued on the 30th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 30. Rs.	May 7. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,66,741	34,69,325
Do. do. at Branches	13,46,344	15,34,861
Other Deposits	2,41,58,025	2,40,33,480
Post Bills	22,955	14,583
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,17,502	3,06,052
	4,29,11,977	4,16,69,201
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	83,06,613	77,28,859
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,68,581	12,13,091
Loans, on Security of do	81,34,521	90,64,517
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,079	3,173
Bills Discounted	1,16,10,619	1,19,61,505
Stamps	3,206	3,104
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,48,831	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,15,000	3,33,831	3,33,831
Cash Balances with Correspondents		8,01,757	6,47,889
Cash and Currency Notes		1,24,47,970	1,07,13,252
Cash and Currency Notes			
		4,29,11,977	4,16,69,201

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8TH MAY 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·783
Temperature of the Air	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·9
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·7
General Direction of Wind*	SSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	495

*From midnight to midnight.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee in the chair.

Mr. R. Narayen Khote proposed that the report of the directors (which has already appeared in these columns) be adopted. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy and carried unanimously.

The following is an appendix to the report of the directors for quarter ending 31st March 1881.

Extracts from the prospectus of the Tambracherry Estates and Wynaad Gold Mining Company, Limited, recently formed in London.

The Charlotte Estate of about 1,500 acres in absolutely jemmium, or freehold, and consequently the Company possesses full mining rights. Several reefs have already been traced on the Company's property, and the abundance of quartz on nearly all the estates point to the existence of others, but only one had been opened out sufficiently to admit of a thorough examination by Mr. C. J. Harvey, an engineer of great practical experience in quartz mining, and is thus described by him:—Cootacovil Hill, Charlotte Estate.—A strong well-defined vein of quartz has been opened on this hill, direction N. and S. underlie E. on the outcrop it is about 5 feet thick, and looks very well. Excavations have exposed the reef some distance on the underlie, which assimilates to the slope of the hill. A fair sample taken from this reef on being crushed and washed gave a good show of gold, by which I estimated the quartz would yield at the rate of 10 dwts. of gold per ton. The gold obtained by this washing differed from the usual character of the gold obtained from quartz reefs—some of it being in the form of fine threads or fibres, others flattened, and some very fine dust—the larger portion of the sample being in the form of fine threads. This is a very promising reef, and should be further prospected, either by adit level, for which there is great facility south of the present opening, or by shaft on the slope of the opposite hill about 200 feet east of the outcrop. A fine stream of water passes through the estate crossing the line of reefs a few hundred yards north of the explorations, where a fine position is available for any reduction works. This reef has also been examined by Mr. T. Laing, another experienced Australian Mining Engineer, whose report has not yet been received, but who has telegraphed as follows:—Visible gold in stone, gold washed soil, prospects promising report after assay. Samples sent home by Mr. Harvey have been assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey and Co., Assayers to the Bank of England, whose highly favourable report on them is annexed:—

January 14th, 1881.

To the Tambracherry Coffee Estates Company.

We have examined the samples of mineral marked as under, and find the following to be the result:—

Mark of sample.	
No. 1 Box.	
Auriferous Quartz—	
Produce of gold	4·125 oz. per ton of 20 cwt.
,, silver	0·300 ,, ,,
No. 2 Box	
Bag No. 1, Powdered Quartz—	
Produce of gold	0·900 oz. per ton of 20 cwt.
,, silver	0·100 ,, ,,
No. 3 Box	
Bag No. 2, Handwashed Pyrites—	
Produce of gold	4·375 oz. per ton of 20 cwt.
,, silver	0·350 ,, ,,

JOHNSON, MATTHEY & Co.

These samples may be taken to represent a very high average of gold. The following are the extracts from the prospectus of the Carta Para Gold Mining Company, Limited, recently formed in London. This Company has been formed to work the Carta Para Estate, situated in the South Wynaad Plateau, nine miles from the top of the Tambrachery Ghaut, and about 35 miles from the important seaport of Calicut, with which it is connected by the Government road. It is in immediate proximity to Hump, for the working of which estate a company has recently been most successfully formed in Bombay. The Carta Para Estate, consisting of 300 acres with the valuable mining rights, &c., is estimated to be worth upwards of £100,000. Several offers were submitted to the owners of the property, who, however, declined to sell it, being satisfied that a share of the results to be obtained from working it with the advantage of adequate capital and machinery, would be more profitable than disposing of the estate outright for a fixed price. Individual shareholders in Indian Gold Mining Companies may not be acquainted with the fact that the average cost of lands acquired by companies formed since November, 1879, is £134 per acre.

The great value of the property consists not only in possessing a well-defined and highly auriferous reef running through it north-west and south-east, in addition to abundant indications of other reefs, but in the fact of its having a plentiful water-supply, as well as a vast quantity of timber. It is capable of division into several sections, and the directors will use their discretion to invite tenders from individuals or companies, to open up mines on the course of the lode, the Company undertaking to crush and reduce the quartz on terms to be arranged. Quartz taken from the reef have been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, with the following results:—

Highest { Gold, 89·900 oz. / Silver, 9·500 oz. }	to the ton of 20 cwt.
Lowest { Gold, 1·175 oz. / Silver, 0·200 oz. }	to the ton of 20 cwt.

It is evident that this reef runs into the adjoining and celebrated estate, "The Hump," which is now owned by a limited company, the shares of which have all been taken up in India. The reef being in a mountainous country, can be economically worked by means of adit levels. The property contains an abundant water-supply, and the stock of timber for mining purposes is practically inexhaustible. Labour is both cheap and plentiful. Professor Vazie Symons states in his report that—"the samples I took at some little depth astounded me by their richness, although I was fully prepared to obtain favourable results. Specimens taken from the outcrops were very much poorer, but I have pleasure in stating the significant fact that from every sample I took sufficient metal to show the quartz could be profitably worked. As will be seen by the subjoined analysis of Mr. Johnson and Matthey, the amount of gold per ton varied from 89 ounces and ½ ounces per ton of 20 cwt., and I may add that no specimens sent contained visible gold; and when I tell you that there is sufficient room, at least, for the establishment of a large battery of stamps, I need not say more to show you the exceeding value of the property. I may, however, mention that the nair, or native landowner, from whom the property was originally purchased, stated that his forefathers had found gold in large quantities in the big river, Oompoya, running through the property, where as recently as 1865 natives had washed for gold."

It was next proposed by Dr. Da Gama, and seconded by Mr. Edaljee Shapoorjee, that the directors be and they are hereby authorized to accept the title made by the vendors of the Hump Estate, and to complete the purchase thereof as soon as they deem expedient. To this an amendment was proposed by Mr. Turnefond, and seconded by Mr. F. Cryer, to the effect that before the resolution was put to the meeting the report of the Company's solicitors on the title offered by the vendors should be placed before the meeting.

Mr. Craigie, the Company's solicitor, explained that there should be no misgivings about the title, and that it might safely be accepted. Mr. Forbes also stated that very great care had been taken in examining the title, and it was the opinion of their legal advisers that the title was a very good one, indeed. After these explanations, the amendment was withdrawn, and the original proposition, being put to the meeting, was carried *nem. con.*

The following propositions were also carried unanimously:—It was proposed by Mr. Trimback Telang, and seconded by Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Unwala, that pending the completion of the sale, the directors be and they are hereby authorized to pay to the vendors thirty per cent. of the purchase-money (on account thereof) upon the vendors delivering over possession to the Company of the said estate.

It was proposed by Mr. Reginald Gilbert, and seconded by Mr. Kapoorchand Ramjee, that the directors be and they are hereby authorized to sell, assign, and lease any portion or portions of the said estate in large or small blocks as they may deem advisable, but not exceeding in the whole one-half of the area of the said estate, for such prices whether in cash, shares, or otherwise at such rents, and subject to such terms, conditions, and agreements, as they shall deem most advantageous, with power to pay commissions to any person or persons negotiating on behalf of the Company if the directors think fit to pay the same.

It was proposed by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and seconded by Mr. Challian Penji, that the directors be and they are hereby authorized to turn the surface produce of the said estate to the best account possible, and for that purpose to cultivate coffee, chinchona, or other produce.

With reference to resolution No. 3, Mr. Craigie, solicitor to the Company, made a statement. He said that if a meeting had not been held that day a most advantageous offer would have been lost. It was an offer for the whole of the estate on the Company's property. Now, this offer was most advantageous, inasmuch as it covered the whole of the price paid for the whole of the estate. The Company would obtain two-thirds of the property and sell one third, and by the sale they would get the whole of the purchase-money back again. They would see the position the Company would be in if the directors had not this power proposed to be conferred on them. Suppose no general meeting had been called, the directors would not have had the power to act.

Mr. Chrystal—At the same time it is quite right that the shareholders should know what is going on.

Mr. Craigie, continuing, said that the hurry of the time to bring the matter before the shareholders previous to that meeting. The offer came from London in the shape of a telegram, and if not closed with at once the opportunity would be lost. It was, therefore, in the interest of the shareholders that the directors should have this power. He should think that the advantage to be gained by closing with the offer would be apparent to everyone.

Mr. Chrystal—But you must remember that I heard nothing of this before. After your explanation I am quite willing the directors should have the power.

Mr. Craigie proceeded to read the telegram which had been received from London. It was to the effect that Messrs. Willis and Co. offered £40,000, barring £8,000 commission charges, &c., to purchase five hundred acres of land on the Company's estate. The Company owned 1,614 acres of land in the Wynaad, the whole of which was bought for the equivalent of £25,000. So the Company would eventually own above eleven hundred acres of land, and *would receive £7,000 more than what they gave for the whole estate.* Willis and Co., the company who made the offer, were correspondents of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company. The only portion of the offer to which he thought it necessary to call attention to, was that portion which affected the commission. It would be seen that £8,000 was payable in commission, of which £4,000 was to be in shares and £4,000 in cash. The greater portion of that commission would, he believed, go to those who effected the purchase of the land in London. The offer had come through the secretaries, and he had told Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company that it would be advisable that this matter of commission being paid to their firm should be brought before the shareholders in order that there might be no possible question about it. He thought, considering the benefit which would accrue to the Company by the acceptance of the offer, Messrs. Forbes and their London friends would be well entitled to the commission. He hoped it was quite understood that the purchase-money was payable partly in cash and partly in shares, and that the commission was payable in the same way.

Mr. Warneford asked if it was understood by the purchasers that they were to accept the title which the Company were able to offer them.

The Chairman—Yes, they understand that.

Mr. Chrystal—Twenty per cent. seems a very heavy commission.

Mr. Craigie said the proposal came through Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., and if the commission was not agreed to, he presumed the proposal would be withdrawn, and he did not know where else they were to get such a one. It should be clearly understood that a large portion of this commission would have to be paid away by Messrs. Forbes and Company to the promoters of the purchasing company in London. It might not have been noticed when he read the telegram that the sum payable would bear the charges. The charges due in London would be very heavy, so that the commission would not be very great after all. The charges would have to be paid for in cash, and they would have to come out of the sum of £4,000 in cash. One other point with reference to the purchase was this—that the sum which was paid by the Company for the estate was three lakhs of rupees, and the equivalent to that in sterling was about £25,000, whereas what they were now receiving was £32,000 sterling. (Applause.)

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks had been passed to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., for having carried the negociations for the sale of part of the property to such a successful issue.

THE SHRAVAKS IN ARMS AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE following are the minutes of a meeting of the members of the Shravak community held at the temple of Shree Adeswar on the 8th inst.:—

The meeting was largely attended by the Marwadees, the Goojeratees, the Suratees, the Kutchees, the Bandaries, the Chaparies, Gogarus, Nagarus, Bhownuggarees, Verawalsuths, Bengalees, and others who are the followers of the Jain religion, and every vacant space in the temple was completely filled. Some of the wellknown priests of the religion were invited to attend the meeting.

When the proceedings of the meeting commenced, it was proposed by Mr. Doongarsi Sejapal, and seconded by Mr. Goculdas Jeychund, that Mr. Doongajee, a member of the firm of Messrs. Krudas Rangee Rangee, take the chair. This proposition was unanimously voted, and Mr. Doongajee took the chair accordingly.

The Chairman then explained why the meeting had been called, and Mr. Goculdas Jeychund read the notice which had been published convening the meeting.

The business of the meeting mentioned in the notice was then proceeded with. Mr. Goculdas Jeychund read over and interpreted to the meeting a letter addressed to the managers of the temple of Shree Adeswar Pydhownie, Bombay, by the local Municipality, and dated the 7th day of April, 1881.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Dowlutram Oomedram, and seconded by Mr. Sehroobhai Saroochund:—"That as the Jains of India have their vested interest in the temple of Shree Adeswar, it is advisable to consult our religious priests who are present as to the matter in consideration." This resolution was put to the meeting by the Chairman and was unanimously carried.

The priests who were present, after mature consideration, declared their opinion as to the subject-matter as follows:—That every and each Shravak is strictly prohibited to part with an inch of land belonging to any temple in whatsoever, and is enjoined to try his utmost, at any costs whatsoever, to save such land being parted with, provided that if any portion of the land belonging to a temple was forcibly taken by an order of Government or by some unavoidable cause against the wish of the Shravaks, the Shravak should perform with heavy cost and as prescribed in "the works," in order to preserve the holiness and veneration of the temple, the following ceremonies, viz., Shree Athotaree Snath, Shree Santee Snath, Shree Partista, and Athaee Ochhaw.

After the priests had given their opinion on the point above stated, a second resolution was proposed by Mr. Vin

Nusrat Khan has not been produced to show how he disposed of this money if he ever received it from Khaireddin, nor was he apparently even examined on the point at Cabul, and I can only solemnly declare for myself that no portion of this money ever came into my possession.

KHAN AGHA JAMSHAHDI'S CASE.

6. The next case I shall deal with is that brought forward by Khan Agha Jamshahdi. Here also, as in the last case, the prosecution rely upon statements recorded at Kabul behind my back, and my accusers are not confronted with me, nor have I had any opportunity of questioning them. The statement also, it should be noted, are mere translations made by Mr. Cunnigham from the notes of a previous examination made by Raja Jehandad Khan, whose unfriendly disposition towards me is no secret. Besides which the statement, said to have been made by Khan Agha Jamshahdi, is completely at variance with that recorded as having been made by Mir Maimana; indeed it is impossible that both can be true. Thus the former is stated to have said that I sent for the horse on two occasions, returning it the first time, but retaining the animal on the second occasion, promising to pay for it, and never actually doing so. Mir Maimana, on the other hand, says the Horse was his; that it had been forcibly taken away from him by the late Amir Shere Ali Khan, and that on General Roberts's arriving at Cabul he preferred his claim to the horse, which was then sent for by me and kept for my own use on the assertion that General Roberts had presented it to me. There is, it will be observed, an irreconcilable difference between these statements: and the only additional evidence adduced by the prosecution is as regards the value of the animal, which neither in view of the Agha's statement nor in that of Mir Maimana, is at all important. But the real fact is that neither statement is true, and the question of the value arises in order to meet the case set up by the defence. Now what happened in regard to this horse was this: that being in search of baggage animals for my own use the Agha's servant brought the horse in question to me, and the price was finally settled at Rs. 100, which was paid upon the production of a receipt for the same, bearing the Agha's seal, in the presence of Muhammad Azof Khan, son of Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K. C. S. I., the late Muhammad Amin Khan, son of Muhammad Sarwar Khan of Hungoo. The horse at that time was in a very poor condition, but it answered my purposes, and I considered I had paid a fair price for it with reference to the prevailing market value for such animals. It was, however, the kind of animal I fancied, and on my returning to India it was sold by my brother (Gulab Khan) to Durt Pershad, Dak Overseer, for Rs. 140. Subsequently, of Mr. Lepel Griffin's telegraphing that the Agha laid claim to the horse, I at once wrote to my brother a Wah to repurchase the horse again and to have it sent back to Cabul, which he did, informing Mr. Griffin at the same time of the course I had adopted. These facts are fully corroborated by the receipt I hold the impression of the seal on which clearly tallies with that on the petition presented by the Agha to Mr. Griffin, by the witnesses in whose presence the money was paid, who are men of rank and respectability, by Durga Pershad, Nadir Khan, Fazil Din, Basharat, and by Mr. Buckner, and also by the entry in my rough account book. The question of the actual value of the animal is, as I have shown, altogether irrelevant according to the case presented by the conflicting owners themselves. It has never been stated by the Agha, for instance, that he was oblized to part with the horse for *less* than its value, indeed he clearly implies that he paid *nothing*. It is clear, therefore, in the presence of an undoubted genuine receipt bearing the Agha's own seal, that his statement, as recorded by Mr. Cunningham, is untrue. On the other hand, on the supposition that the receipt was forcibly obtained, or that the Agha was compelled to give the horse for a mere nominal payment, it is surely a singular circumstance that having gone such lengths I AM not at the same time obtain a receipt for a sum much nearer the proper value than Rs. 100, if indeed the true value of the horse was known to be so much in excess of that

them in the above manner, is certainly too obvious to be lost sight of. It is also a very significant circumstance that while Nusrat Jung is produced, Hira Nand is kept out of the way. Under such circumstances I can do no more than give a solemn assurance that the *abras* in question never came into my possession. And I think the unconscious testimony which Nusrat Jung bears to my scrupulous adherence to the fixed rules of Government, forbidding the acceptance of presents by public officers, coming as it does from a hostile witness, is not without its value in estimating the truth of Hira Nand's alleged statement, as well as of the evidence in the other cases.

Passing now to the second charge mentioned by Nusrat Jung, here again the witness is obliged to admit that I repeatedly declined the proferred *ziafat* upon the same grounds as I had previously refused the *abras*. The Sirdar himself presses the offering upon me in the kindliest manner, and I still refuse. But a messenger opportunely arrives to summon me to the house of General Roberts, and we both rise and go outside into the verandah, where several people were assembled. Here Sir Donald asks me that while I was conversing with his master and others he made over the money to a servant of mine who asked him for it; but who that servant was, whether he was even a Hindu or a Muhammadan, he cannot say, not yet can he undertake to recognise him. He adds, however, that he certainly did not hear me give any orders for the money to be taken, nor can he state whether I saw it being paid, and he had no conversation with me on the subject afterwards. To criticise vague assertions of the above character would be merely taking up your time unnecessarily, for there is really nothing tangible about them. But it must be at least obvious that when I had refused so frequently to accept the present when it was offered to me both at the Sirdar's house and in my own room, where concealment was easy, it is strangely inconsistent and improbable that I should have either ordered or knowingly permitted one of my servants to take it when we were surrounded by strangers. I can therefore here also do no more than declare upon my honour that I never received any portion of the money referred to; that to my knowledge none of my servants received it, and that I did not authorize any one to receive it on my behalf.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW AMERICAN TORPEDO.

MR. F. ERICSON writes to the *Evening Standard* from New York:—Referring to your recent notice of the Destroyer, permit me to state that I have not submitted plans of this vessel, nor sought aid from the United States Government. My chief object in undertaking the construction of the Destroyer was that of demonstrating that the destruction of iron-clad ships may be effected by very simple and inexpensive means. It will be proper to add that my incentive has been that of benefitting a certain European country whose resources do not admit of building a fleet of iron-clad ships for the defence of her extensive coast. The writer of the article in *Scribner's Monthly* not having furnished the information you desire, it affords me much pleasure to present the following detailed statement on the subject, *viz*:—1. The speed of the Destroyer during the preliminary trial on the Hudson (132,000 lbs. of ballast being carried at the time) having proved to be considerably greater than that of iron-clad ships, I deemed further speed trials superfluous. 2. Two boilers are employed placed side by side near the middle of the vessel, each 22ft. 3in. long, 5ft. 6in. wide, and 72ft. 2in. high, containing together 3,800 square feet of heating surface, and 66·3 square feet of grate surface, the working pressure being 120 lbs. per square inch. 3. The draught in the boilers is produced by a centrifugal blowing machine of unusual power, the plan adopted being that of making the entire hull below the intermediate deck with atmospheric air of considerable density, drawn in from without. By the adoption of these means the combustion in the boiler furnaces of the Destroyer has been found to be fully as intense as the locomotive boilers; hence the evaporation necessary to develop 1,000 horse-power is easily maintained. 4. Regarding the capacity to carry coal, it will suffice to state that the Destroyer carries a far greater quantity between decks than needed for harbour defence vessel. 5. The gun for expelling the submarine projectile, it should be particularly observed, is bored as accurately as a steam-engine cylinder. This novel piece of naval ordnance is composed of cast iron, put together in sections, the breach being strengthened by a series of steel hoops. The piece is firmly secured to the bottom of the vessel at the bow, its axis being about 30in. above the vessel's base line, and parallel with the line of keel. 6. A propelling piston, provided with metallic packing and fitting the bore air-tight, is interposed between the charge (12 pounds of powder) and the rear end of the projectile, a large air space being arranged, in order to diminish the internal pressure and lessen the longitudinal strain upon the projectile; also for the purpose of causing perfect combustion of the charge. 7. The question of projectile velocity under water was finally disposed of during the protracted experiments last summer, 300 feet being invariably traversed in less than three seconds during the concluding trials. 8. The buoyancy of the projectile of the Destroyer (25ft. 6in. long. 16in. diameter), is so great that an explosive charge of 300 lbs. may conveniently be employed. The projectiles now being manufactured are composed of iron, steel and copper, the latter material composing the explosion-chamber at the point of the missile. 9. It is not proposed to submit the Destroyer to 'adverse battering,' since in case two inclined armour-plates, each 9in. thick, presenting a thickness of 24in. in the horizontal line and backed by four feet of timber, should not be deemed sufficient for an attack bows on greater thickness may be employed. The excessive buoyancy of the hull, it should be observed, consequent on the needed deep draught, calls for heavy ballasting under all circumstances.

NOTICES.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., their agents, who have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge. If remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ..... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 2½ do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh, and COOL and AGREEABLE in HOT SEASON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.
Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:—
FROM MESSRS. GUIRAUD, FILS & Co., MARSEILLES.
CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche Dry	..	..Rs. 32	per doz. qts.
Carte d'or Dry	..	.. " 36	" "

FROM MONSIEUR P. BARDINET LIMOGES.

Curacao Rouge	..	..Rs. 26 8	per 2 doz. pints.
do. Blanche	..	.. " 27 8	" "

FROM MESSRS. ESCHENAUER & Co., BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe quarts	..	..Rs. 13	per case.
do. pints	..	.. " 15	"
Sauterne pints	..	.. " 18	"
Cognac quarts	..	.. " 28	"

F. SAUQUET & Co.
34, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
SPARKLING WINES.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	..Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	.. " 42 0	" 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	.. " 50 0	" 52 0

From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold (Sparkling Hock)	..Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0
Sparkling Hock	.. " 30 0	..
" Moselle	.. " 30 0	..
Rheingau Champagne	.. " 30 0	..

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Médoc	..Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estèphe	.. " 12 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	.. " 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	.. " 16 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	.. " 25 0	" 28 0
" Mouton Rothschild	.. " 35 0	" ..

STILL HOCK.
From the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	..Rs. 16 8	..
Deidesheimer	.. " 17 8	..
Liebfraumilch	.. " 22 0	..
Hochheimer	.. " 22 0	..
Rüdesheimer	.. " 26 12	..
Marcobrunner	.. " 30 8	..

From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRICK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Niersteiner	..Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Hochheimer	.. " 20 8	" 42 0
Marcobrunner	.. " 17 8	" 43 8
Liebfraumilch	.. " 47 0	" 50 0
Johannisberg Cabinet	.. " 52 0	" 55 0
Schloss Vollradser	.. " 55 0	" 58 0

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	..Rs. 21 0	..
Château Yquem	.. " 45 0	..

BITTERS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Vin d'Harib	..Rs. 37 0	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Cognac Fine Champagne—		
Red Bars	..Rs. 25 8	..
Gold	.. " 30 0	..

GERMAN BEER.

St. Pauli	..Rs. 5 8	..
Pilsner	.. " 5 0	..

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
April 1880.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each.	
F F	11-8 do.	do.	
F F F	12 do.	do.	
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do. 9	do.	
F F F	do. 10	do.	
F 4	do. 10	do.	
F F	do. 10	do.	
F F F	do. 11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6 1lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., net cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blotches, Spots or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
Prove wholesome and strengthening.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of female, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist.
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN ENGLAND.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits; Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*English-man*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILTED "TERAI" HATS
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

Are now registering orders for the

HILL'S SEASON.

Ladies intending to favour them with orders will oblige by doing so as early as possible.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.
Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.

No. 15.	Rs. 1-8;	No. 18.	Rs. 2-8;
No. 17.	Rs. 2-0;	No. 19.	Rs. 3-0;

Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar.
No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No.	102.	Re. 1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	"	122.	" 2
Florida Water	"	1404.	" 1
Violet Vinegar	"	160.	" 1

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